The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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The Louisianian.

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.
M. C. BROWN.....Editor.

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	7	9	12	20	35
	9	12	20	35	50
	25	25	35	50	70
	20	35	45	60	85
	24	42	50	70	100
Column	45	80	120	175	250

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All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.
Job PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.
Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.
Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.
Circulars, Programmes, General Business Cards, Posters, etc., etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who may wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—to exist. In the transition state our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their right it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these tendencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fitness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noble race, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among the classes, a faithful collection of the finances, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of the youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stadility of a Republican government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we work "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

G. U. O. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every month at the corner of St. Peter St. Claud sts.

WM. THOMPSON, P. N. G.
I. REIVAS, N. G.
ALEX. JOHNSON, V. G.
JAMES LEVINGSTON, Treas.
WM. A. BARON, Secty.

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Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street

AT THY GRAVE.

[From "All the Year Round."]

Waves the soft grass at my feet;
Dost thou feel me near thee, sweet?
Though the earth upon thy face
Holds thee close from my embrace,
Yet my spirit thine can reach,
Needs betwixt us twain no speech,
For the same soul lives in each.

Now I meet no tender eyes
Seeking mine, in soft surmise
At some broken utterance faint,
Smile quick brightening, sigh half spent,
Yet in some sweet hours gone by
No responding eye to eye
Needed we for sympathy.

Love, I seem to see thee stand
Silent in a shadowy land;
With a look upon thy face
As if even in that dim place
Distant voices smote thine ears,
Memories of vanished years
Or faint echoes of these tears.

Yet I would not have it thus,
Then would be most piteous
Our divided lives, if thou
An imperfect bliss shouldst know.
Sweet my suffering if to thee
Death has brought the faculty
Of entire felicity.

Rather would I weep in vain
That thou canst not share my pain,
Deem that Lethean waters roll
Softly o'er thy separate soul,
Know that a divided bliss
Makes thee careless of my kiss,
Than that thou shouldst feel distress.

Hush! I hear a low, sweet sound,
As of music stealing round.
Forms thy hand the thrilling chords
Into more than spoken words?
Ah! 'tis but the gathering breeze
Whispering to the budding trees,
Or the song of early bees.

Love, where art thou? Can'st thou not
Hear me, or is all forgot?
See'st thou not these burning tears?
Can my words not reach thine ears?
Or betwixt my soul and thine
Has some mystery divine
Sealed a separating line?

Is it thus then after death
Old things none remembereth?
Is the spirit henceforth clear
Of the life it gathered here?
Will our noblest longings seem
Little some dim-remembered dream
In the after-world's full beam?

Hark! the rainy wind blows loud,
Scuds above the hurrying cloud;
Hushed is all the song of bees;
Angry murmurs of the trees
Herald tempests. Silent yet
Sleepest thou; nor tear, nor fret
Troubles thee. Can I forget?

General Bristow on the Pacific Railroad—His Resignation as Solicitor—Complimentary Letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—General Bristow takes an important position on the Pacific railroad, and resigns as solicitor general for that purpose. The President, in accepting his resignation, addressed him the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation of the office of solicitor general, this day tendered, permit me to express the regret I feel at severing official relations with one who has filled his trust with so much zeal and ability. Being the first solicitor general under the government of the United States, it has been your privilege, though accompanied by arduous labor, to organize that department. All who have come in official contact with you bear witness to the efficiency with which the service of organizing the affairs of the office has been conducted.

In the new field of labor laid out for yourself, you take with you assurances of my best wishes for your future success, and the confidence that you cannot fail.

I thank you heartily for the kind words contained in your letter of resignation toward me personally, and my administration of the office entrusted to me by a people to whom I shall ever feel grateful.

With high regard,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. B. H. Bristow, Solicitor General of the United States.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.—The *Colored Citizen* says:

William H. Gray (colored), of Arkansas, has received the appointment of Commissioner of State Lands and emigration. It is said that Gray has made a more vigorous canvass than any other man in that State. At the Philadelphia nominating convention his speech was one among the ablest of the great speeches made there.

AN ADDRESS
BY THE
United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States;

The Congress of the Udited States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of Amarican Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the Natural resources of the Country and their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birth-day of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been prefecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the south display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition; yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy, that the Centenuial Celebration will worthily show how greatnes, wealth and intelligence, can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President.
LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

A STATEMENT FROM FRED. DOUGLASS.—Fred. Douglass publishes in his paper here a denial of the recent statement that he had received $3,700 for his campaign services, or that he believed Gen. Grant's strength lay in his control of offices and office holders. Mr. Douglass has received $500 from the National Republican Committee—a little more than his traveling expenses, for his work in the campaign, and says he always predicted General Grant's re-election on the fact that he was the choice of the great majority of the Republican party.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In accordance with the brief announcement made in our last Saturday's paper, about one hundred prominent and interested colored men from the city and parishes met Lieutenant Governor Pinchback at his residence on Sunday last, at 12 o'clock, noon.

On the suggestion, that, for the orderly procedure of the business in hand, a presiding and recording officer should be selected; Col. Jas. Lewis was unanimously called to the Chair, and Col. James H. Ingraham chosen as Secretary.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK

then proceeded to explain the motives that prompted him in requesting the meeting, and in substance, said:

"He desired it to be distinctly understood that in the assembling of the representative colored men of the State, they contemplated no conflict with the native white people of the State of Louisiana. Under any circumstances such would never be their desire, but situated as they are, any such attempt would be suicidal.

Were the assembly before him the representatives of naturalized Irishmen, Germans or emigrants from any nation, an exhibition of violence, regarded in its worst phase would be considered a riot, and nothing more. But at the slightest show of resistence on the part of the colored men, their enemies would instantly proclaim it "a war of races," and friends and foes among the whites would be combined against them.

'This,' he reiterated, 'is not a movement against the native white residents of Louisiana, but a combination against certain political wire-pullers who propose taking from us a part of the common wealth, the right to vote. They have refused us the right of registration, and prevented our voting, by making that registration only partial.'

He suggested the appointment of a committee, fully authorized to represent the colored men; a desultory discussion would not amount to a great deal. There were many grievances to be represented, and it would require a committee to put them in proper shape, to hear complaints, take testimony, put the same in writing, and to submit it to the proper authority.

As the case stood, politically, this had been a pursuit of office. The politicians had struggled for it, many of the Reformers followed their example, and the people disgusted with the conflict had little or nothing to say.

He would second any motion to give white and colored residents equal rights. That sentiment of harmony between the races would have been more enlarged had it not been for the press, but he thought a time was coming when people of all classes would better understand each other.

The colored people must come together through a committee with authority to speak for them. They must be represented by their own race; they should no longer rely on white men to do their work for them; but they should act out the maxim 'they that would be helped, must help themselves.'

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proclaimed that none of the rights of citizens of the United States should be abridged, and the rights of the colored men had not only been abridged, but had been as much denied as if no such provision existed upon the statute books.

In East Baton Rouge thirteen hundred colored men were absolutely refused the right of registration. After disqualifying many, even those partially registered, in many instances, were denied the right to vote. That denial was in conflict with the laws of the United States.

He proposed to first appeal to the local authorities. We have two returning boards, and must appeal to both if necessary.

Our duty is to specify these frauds and demand the rights of American citizens. If we fail with the local authorities, we must appeal to higher authority. Congress will find some means to relieve us.

In conclusion, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback moved that the Chair be authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen with full authority to do all that the exigencies of the case demanded, and, if necessary, to call a convention of the colored people."

HON. J. HENRI BURCH,

of Baton Rouge, also addressed the meeting at some length, animadverting severely on the course of some of the people of the State during the recent elections.

COL. J. H. INGRAHAM

then took the floor and we copy the report of his remarks from the *Times:*

Col. J. H. Ingraham next addressed the meeting. He cited the census returns to show that of the voting population the majority were colored. He attributed a majority of the frauds to the Fourth Congressional District. In that twelve out of fourteen parishes gave Democratic majorities, where heretofore they had gone Republican.

In that district they were unprovided with either telegraph or railroads and far removed from the city, and there all the machinations centered. He spoke of the agreements made by parish politicians for a place on the ticket in which bargaining had been done by Republicans as well as Democrats, and thought that a general exposure should be made. After reviewing a number of other alleged frauds he seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

The chair announced as the committee Messrs. P. B. S. Pinchback, B. F. Joubert, Antoine Dubuclet, E. V. Macarty, Geo. Y. Kelso, P. G. Deslonde, J. Henri Burch, L. A. Snaer, H. Mahoney, T. B. Stamps, R. B. Baquie, Jas. H. Ingraham, A. Dumont, J. A. Massicot, and Wm. G. Brown.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, adding Col. Lewis, the Chairman, to the number.

It was announced that the committee would meet at No. 13 Dryades street, at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and the meeting adjurned.

In accordance with the above announcement, the Committee met and organized, and hold its first session, and has since been in daily session, actively performing their duties. See notice elsewhere.

How the Skull Protects the Brain.

A child bears knocks which are fatal in old age. This is owing to the skull being thin, uniform in texture and elastic, in childhood; and to the brain being of a corresponding structure. The brain at this age is soft to a degree that would be unnatural in mature years. This resiliency of the skull, and yielding quality of the brain, explain how the child is uninjured by blows which would be attended with fatal convulsions in after life. But there is also a provision in adults for moderating the effects of such accidents. In proportion as the brain acquires firmness during growth, a gradual change takes place in the structure of the bones of the head, the protecting cranium is not simply strengthened, it is not merely thickened, the flat bones which surround the brain are split into layers, an external and internal one. Those layers have each a different density, and a softer substance than either is interposed between them, the effect of which is to interrupt that vibration which would otherwise ring around the skull, and reach every molecule of the brain.—*Phrenological Journal.*

"Say Amen to that, Brother."

In the South of New Jersey, some years ago, there traveled over some of the hardest counties, a good, faithful, hard working brother named James Moore, or Jimmy Moore, as he was familiarly called. A true loyal Methodist, plain, pointed and sharp in all his preaching and exhortations.

He had been laboring a year on one of his circuits, and before leaving for his new field he gave his people, who dearly loved him, his farewell sermon.

At its close he said:

"My dear brethren, this is my last address to you. I am going from you and you may never hear the voice of James Moore again."

"Amen!" came loudly from the seat before him.

He looked at the man with a little surprise, but thinking it was a mistake went on:

"My days on earth will soon be numbered. I am an old man, and you may not only never hear the voice of James Moore but never see his face again."

"Amen!" was shouted from the seat, more vigorously than before.

There was no mistaking the design now. The preacher looked at the man—he knew him to be a hard, grinding man, stingy and merciless to the poor.

He continued his address:

"May the Lord bless all those of you who have done their duty, who have honored Him with their substance, who have been kind to the poor; and—"

Pausing and looking the intruder straight in the eye, and pointing to him with with his finger—

"May his curse rest on those who have cheated the Lord and ground the poor under their heels. Say amen to that, brother!"

The shot told. He was not interrupted again.

A Parson's Strategy.

The following is old—it belonged to the last generation—but it may be new to many at the present day:

Old Parson Munson, of Worcester, used occasionally to be absent from his flock on missionary tours into distant States. Upon a certain summer Sabbath, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and for the purpose of waking them up he broke off in the midst of his sermon and began to tell them of what wonderful things he had seen in York State. Among other wonders, he said he had there seee the largest mosquitoes it had ever been his fortune to fall in with—so large, in fact, that many of would weigh a pound.

The good people were, by this time, wide awake.

"Yes," continued the parson, "and, moreover, they have been known to climb up a tree and bark."

The congregation were sleepy no more on that day. On the day following two of the Deacons of the church waited upon Parson Munson and informed him that the members of his parish were much scandalized by the big stories he had told them from the pulpit.

"What stories?" said the parson, with innocent surprise.

"Why, sir, you said that you had seen mosquitoes in York State that would weigh a pound."

"I said," returned the parson, explanatorily, "that *many* of them would weigh a pound; and I do really think that a *great* many of them *would* weigh a pound."

"Well—but," continued the elder Deacon, with a slight choking in his utterance, "you said they had been known to climb up a tree and bark."

"Certainly," said the parson, with an assuring nod. "As to their climbing up on a tree, I have seen them do that here in Worcester county; haven't you, Deacon?"

"Oh, yes—I have seen 'em do that."

"Well, how could they climb a tree without climbing on the bark?"

The good deacons went their way with something very much like a mosquito humming in their ears.

TOTAL CROP OF LAFOURCHE PARISH.

Our canvass of the parish of Lafourche developes the fact that the sugar planters within her limits this season cultivated 12,177 acres in cane and 9,717 acres in corn, or a total crop of 21,894 acres, employing 1,460 field laborers, being an average of about fifteen acres to the hand.

The sugar crop of the parish of Lafourche, last year, was 10,778 hogsheads; but with increased acreage, the yield this season will be more. As the cane has suffered from drouth in nearly all portions of the parish, we believe that an average yield of one hogshead to the acre will be a fair estimate, so that the total crop of Lafourche, this fall, will probably not exceed 12,000 to 13,000 hogsheads of sugar.

THE CORN CROP

Of Lafourche was excellent, throughout, and most planters have a supply of feed for the ensuing year, so that they are in a much better condition than they have been before for years.

RICE CULTURE

Is on the increase in Lafourche—especially in the lower portion of the parish, where the lands can be readily flooded from the bayou. Heretofore, only small planters have cultivated this crop, but now several large sugar plantations have either been converted into rice farms, or soon will be. The largest rice plantations in the parish are the Webster or Webb plantation, just below Lafourche Crossing, where white men leased and cultivated 400 acres, and the Oak Grove plantation of Mr. J. B. Pittman, eight miles below, where colored men this season cultivated about the same amount of rice on shares. The crop of these places, this year, netted about $30,000 each.

The public will doubtless be surprised that the rice crop of Lafouche, this year, was about 30,000 barrels in the rough, or 15,000 barrels of clean rice, worth about $215,000. We personally visited almost every rice planter in that parish, and was gratified to find the crop excellent. We compiled a list of 120 rice planters, whose names we intended publishing together with the crop made by each; had not want of space prevented. The yield averaged from twelve to fifteen barrels of rough rice to the acre, but in some cases was over twenty barrels.

To illustrate how profitable is rice culture, we will mention one incident: Last year, Mr. Joseph O. Picou, a poor man, without even a team, made $900 profit on his little crop of rice, after working for neighbors to pay for use of team and to procure provisions for his family. This season, on the same place, (near the Bush Grove sugar plantation,) he had 30 acres in rice, worth upwards of $3,000, and had no assistance whatever, except to cut and thresh the crop.

The great want of the rice planters of Lafourche is a mill, established say at Raceland, of capacity sufficient to prepare the whole crop for market. Nothing would pay better, as there is not a steam rice mill in the parish. This would stimulate the planter to the use of improved cultivation implements, and soon cause them to replace the antiquated *sickle* for the modern which work as well in rice as wheat. Altogether, Lafourche, is in a prosperous condition.—*Louisiana Sugar Bowl.*

HOW TO DETECT SPURIOUS GREENBACKS.—To discover spurious greenbacks or national bank notes, divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four; and if one remain, the letter of the genuine will be A; if two remain, it will be B; if three, C; and should there be no remainder, the letter will be D. For example: a note is registered 2,461; divide sixty-one by four, and you will have one remaining. According to the rule, the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails, be sure the bill is counterfeit.

The Louisianian,

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

Wm. G. BROWN.....Editor.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.
LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish. J. Ross Stewart, Tensas.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.
ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.
KENTUCKY :—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1872.

OUR CITY SOLICITOR.—We take great pleasure in announcing Mr. HENRY A. CORBIN, as authorized to solicit advertisements, subscriptions, etc., for the "LOUISIANIAN," and competent to receive moneys and give "full acquittance" to all who desire to pay for their paper.

"Let those pay now, who never paid before;
And those who always paid, now pay the more."

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The case of contempt against Governor Warmoth and his Board, set for hearing yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, came up in order, and was, on request of plaintiff, postponed to Monday.

☞We have had the pleasure of greeting Hons. Geo. Y. Kelso, of Rapides, and C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, during the past three days. Both gentlemen join in the complaint against the wholesale deprivation of the rights of the people of these parishes.

☞Governor Warmoth has called the Legislature elected on November 4, 1872, together in extra session for ten days from December 9th. The cry is going up that this body is not in existence till January, 1873. But in these days "things are not what they seem."

☞We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the decision of Judge Snell, of Washington, D. C., in a recent case of a bar-keeper charging an extortionate price for ice cream to a *colored* applicant. We also commend it to bar-keepers who fancy that they escape the penalty of the law when, by such a pretext, they attempt to evade it.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURES.

One of the giant difficulties with which the people of Alabama have to contend is the assembling in the Capital of that State of TWO STATE LEGISLATURES. The new one which claims to be elected and the old one which denies this, and claim to be legally holding over till their successors are elected and qualified.

☞Lafourche parish cultivated nearly fifteen acres of cane and corn to the hand. See her crop report from the *Sugar Bowl*.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—Elsewhere in to-day's issue we publish the "Address of the United States Centennial Commission" to the people of the United States. This paper fully explains itself.

HORSE DISEASES.—The much dreaded disease among the horses is not by any means confining its ravages to the North. It has appeared in Willmington, N. C., Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The forms are yet mild, and no fatality is reported but the symptoms are similar to the epizootic of New York, etc.

☞Although the report was all day rife that the Mayor and Administrators elect would apply for their seats yesterday, up to the time of going to press the old members were still in.

☞Yesterday evening's *Times* contains the following *jue d'esprit*, which is worth reproducing.

Administrator Lewis was passing a group of young men on Canal street the other day, when one of them, pointing to the Administrator remarked irreverently: "There goes the damned nigger who beat Beauregard!"

Col. Lewis turned round and good humoredly retorded: "Yes and that's more than General Anderson could do!"

"THE SOUTH AND THE ELECTION."

The *Nation* of November 14, concludes an article, written under the above heading, with the following emphatic and significant paragraph:

"We wish most sincerely the South could now be convinced that her future is in her own hands, and yet such is the truth—melancholy it may be, but still the truth. Congress has done all that it *can* do; the North has done all that it *will* do. Every Southern State is now handed over, as all States are, to the rule of the majority of its own people. If it be true, as many think that where the negro voters are in a majority, or where they hold the balance of power, there is no hope of improvement from the education of public opinion, the South must look to immigration for her resurrection. Those white men who groan so dreadfully under negro and carpet-bag rule must get other white men to come down and settle on their wastes, and give them a majority. If they can neither do this nor win the negroes over, they must suffer on. They may rely upon it, there is something wrong in their own policy, as long as hundreds of thousands of new-comers from Europe seek homes two thousand miles away on the semi-barbarous Western frontier, when they could have them almost for the asking all along the Atlantic seaboard, within a day's journey of French and German and British steamers. It is not for nothing men thus plunge into the heart of the continent. If the South can find no means of attracting them beyond the publication of flaming advertisements, if when they get strangers down there they cannot make them so happy and hopeful that they shall ask their friends to follow, we do not know what remedy there is for Southern ills. All restrictive and coercive legislation is done away with, and if the white race is so far paralyzed or degraded that it can find no honest way of ridding itself of the domination which it makes a boast of despising, it must make up its mind to suffer without help if not without pity. We do not, however, believe that this is the case. In more than one State, the modern spirit—the spirit which takes facts as they stand and makes the best of them, and meets difficulties, not with oaths and execrations, but with labor and craft—is rapidly showing itself, and it will doubtless spread and do its work."

There is a leading idea in the above which accords perfectly with our views and sentiments as our readers know; and that is, that the majority shall rule. There is, however, a fallacy following it that we must dispel. It is the merest vagary to think that "where the negroes are in the majority, or where they hold the balance of power, there is no hope of improvement from the education of public opinion." There is every hope of improvement in every direction if the Southern people will only accord the negroes their rights, and enter into those friendly relations with them which are dictated by every consideration of justice, prudence and economy. And here in Louisiana, we are to-day watching and waiting to emerge ont of the political maelstrom in which we are involved, hoping that whatever turn our affairs may take the people of Louisiana, white and black, may profit by the many bitter lessons they have been taught by the contest. Lessons that THE LOUISIANIAN will not hesitate to declare and inculcate. And if it require the fires of strife and bitterness—if it require confusion and even tyranny and treachery to teach the colored people of Louisiana the absolute necessity of union and mutual confidence, and self-reliance, for the better protection of their civil and political interests, and the white people the necessity of recognizing the status of the colored people, of aiding encouraging them and identifying themselves with them, thus constituting our commonwealth, we heartily welcome them, believing that through them there will never again disgrace Louisiana, her people and her reputation the chaotic state of things that exist in our midst to-day, and the negroes will be heartily glad to be thus "won over." They want peace and harmony with their white brethren—they want to peaceably and safely labor—they want to elevate themselves and their children from the degradation of obscurity and ignorance, by education—they want to go forward in the march of human progress, and all that they ask is, the same chances that are afforded to other people and other races.

This is the true "modern spirit" and that one "which takes facts as they stand, and makes the best of them."

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

This famous instrument which passed the Legislature at its session in January last, is proverbially known to be one of the principal measures the reformers of the period clamored so much to get through. Soon after it passed and was sent to the Governor, a series of combinations sprang up; the clamorous voices of the "Reformers" were hushed—like the lulling of a storm, during the change of the wind from one point to another—the conversion, or rather the *perversion* of the Governor was being effected, when, lo! the storm set in from an opposite point, and the men who but a short time previously could not, nor would not, hear of aught but the new Election Law, now as violently demanded the retention of the old law. And during the progress of the vigorous campaign just passed, Governor Warmoth himself, in one of his Lafayette Square speeches, in referring to the change in the opinion of the reformers, explained why it had been changed, and why they did not any longer desire him to approve the bill, and why he had withheld his signature from it. The fact, he broadly stated to be, that he had identified himself with the Liberal party and would wield the immense powers of the Executive in behalf of his new friends.

So things wore on, and election time came. The registration business was conducted in the majority of large Republican parishes in so outrageous a manner that thousands of qualified voters were absolutely denied registration; and when the day of election came, numbers even of those who got through with their papers, were denied the right of voting. Exclusive possession, manipulation, and a resort to all of the devices and tricks incident to an unscrupulous determination to beat an adversary have all been one way. The shout of "Victory," "Triumph," and "Redemption," has been sounded, till the screamers got hoarse. All of these things were wonderful, but behold another and a more startling wonder. After the lapse of considerably more than ten days after the election—after the returns of election have been sent to a returning board—been opened, canvassed, and partially compiled, certain candidates been pronounced elected, commissions prepared and issued, all of a sudden, the men who didn't want the new election law signed, and the Governor who publicly declared his intention not to sign it, because his new friends didn't want it signed, again change their minds and the new law must be signed; and signed it is, and appears in the *Times* of Thursday, the colums of the *Republican* being closed by injunction. Now, what does all this look like? and what can it amount to? In a common sense view, supposing we admit the publication to be official, the provisions of the new law cannot apply to the election on hand, and any effort to cause them to apply would unquestionably be a palpable violation of all justice and honesty, because the whole machinery of conducting the election, and transmitting the votes, and opening and counting them is different under the two laws. It appears that in order for any board under the new law to step in and work, they should at least find the returns *sealed*, instead of having passed through so many hands since they came out of those of the Commissioners.

Then the board, under this new law must meet "within ten days;" the law is supposed to be in existence prior to, or at all events, at the time of the election. We know it was not, but there was a board and to that the returns went. Then comes the opening and count, and if anything in the world can demonstrate the indecency and the injustice of attomping to put a count of the votes in the hands of a board under the new law, the facts that the returns have already been opened, canvassed and partly published is ample. The new law contemplates the returns as reaching this board from the hands of specified officers, and under seal. The presiding officer is to "*open*" these returns in the presence of the "Returning Officers." Now, what preposterous foolishness it is to fancy that any of these safeguards can be available. The very soul and purpose of the law are defeated if any new board can act.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Since the preceding article has been in type, all sober calculation, or reasoning founded on an established order of things has been boldly dashed to pieces by the open and defiant exercise of arbitrary power by the Chief Executive of the State, and his appointees under this condition of things.

The people of Orleans and of Louisiana, fancied they held an election for officers on November 4th, they hugged the fond delusion that whoever might be elected would be regularly inducted into their offices under the methods hitherto prevailing, they were even foolish enough to imagine that they would be gratified to the extent of learning who were elected, even a moment before induction. But poor dupes! no such thing for them. A new order of things prevails—aye, one under which candidates are commissioned, and secretly they meet and surround and fortify themselves with specials, and forcibly possess themselves of offices, and violently induct themselves in to them. And this state of things is applauded in New Orleans, by all the order, and law loving, and constitutional, and people's rights men! "To this complexion have we come at last."

THE COUP D'ETAT.

The events of the last three days have followed each other with such startling rapidity, and with so much increased intensity at every move or turn, culminating in actual personal violence that one has scarcely been allowed time for comprehension of the gravity of the situation, much less reflection on the magnitude of the outrageous wrongs committed. And as these are beyond all precedent so they defy all calculation of the extent to which they may be carried.

It is well known that Governor Warmoth and his Board of Returning Officers were enjoined by the United States Circuit Court from proceeding with the count of votes of the election of November 4, till that Court had decided a question submitted to it. It is also known that the Eighth District Court had heard a similar rule and made perpetual its injunction on this Returning Board. Simultaneously with this, the Supreme Court of the State was engaged in deciding a contest for the Secretary of Sate's office. To all appearance things were moving orderly enough through the Courts; when it was discovered, or so alleged, that the Governor was comtemning the orders of Court and proceeding with the count, and Judge Durell was appealed to, and he required the Governor and his Board to show cause on Friday why they should not be punished for comtempt. This, on Wednesday; on Thursday morning, the *Times* contains the new Election Law, and at about 10 o'clock the District Judges all appear in the several Courts with their commissions, their Clerks, Sheriffs, and *possess* and obtain persession peaceably, in some cases *vi et armis* where deemed necessary. Judge Dibble, of the Eighth, was forcibly ejected from the Court room, and so was Civil Sheriff Sauvinet, from the same Court, by order of Judge Ellmore. The Supreme Court has been appealed to bnt it declares itself a Court of appellate jurisdiction. What the next turn will be, we can only wait and see.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL—1823—1873.—The fifty years of the NEW YORK OBSERVER are completed, and to signalize the event the publishers are about to present to each subscriber a memento in the shape of a JUBILEE YEAR-BOOK, which is to be embellished with appropriate illustrations and historical remembrances. Fifty years of unceasing prosperity in a public journal, while pursuing the same undeviating course, may well inspire its friends with confidence and strong attachment. We are informed that the subscribers to the OBSERVER are usually subscribers *for life*. It has never gone backward since its first appearance on the stage; and its bids fair, judging from its present position, to double its circulation and influence in the near future. It stands unmistakably at the head of the Religious Family Press. $3 a year. Sidney E. Morse & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

MORE INJUNCTIONS.

Governor Warmoth, in addition to the prompt and energetic exercise of the remarkable and extraordinary powers he is using, and claiming to be legal, or at all events, warranted, seems also determined that the "Radicals," as he mildly designates his old party men, shall not even have a monopoly of the Courts. On Monday he betook himself to Recorder Houghton's Court and had arrests issued for Generals Longstreet, Herron and Jacob Hawkins, on the following charge:

Governor H. C. Warmoth, being duly sworn, deposes and says that Francis J. Herron, James Longstreet end Jacob Hawkins, in violation of the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana, and of the statute of said State, No. 100, approved sixteenth March, 1870, section fifty-eight, on the fifteenth and sixteenth of November, 1872, in the parish of Orleans, have and each of them has assumed to act, and pretended to act as officers to receive, count and make returns of an election held in this State, to wit: the general election held November 4, 1872, whereas, in fact and in truth, they are not returning officers of said election, nor is either of them, and that they are each assuming and pretending to act as returning officers of said election in violation of the provisions of said act No. 100, have on the fifteenth and sixteenth of November, 1872, in the parish of Orleans, appointed a secretary and clerks, and demanded from the Governor of this State the returns of said election, transmitted to him as said Governor, and said demand was made in their assumed capacity as aforesaid returning officers, and for the purpose of getting possession of said election returns in said assumed capacity and said Herron, Hawkins and Longstreet, and each of them, did, on the sixteenth of November, 1872, in the parish of Orleans, in violation of said statute, assume, in said pretended capacity of returning officers, to make and compile returns of said election of the fourth of November, 1872. H. C. WARMOTH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eighteenth day of November, 1872.
G. P. HOUGHTON,
Recorder First District,
New Orleans.

The accused immediately surrendered and were admitted to bail for trial at a future time.

Immediately following this proceeding the Governor repaired to the Eighth District Court and sued out injunctions against the *Republican*, probibiting the promulgation in its columns of the result of any election—State or city—made out by the Board presided over by John Lynch.

Also, enjoining, through the Eighth Court the Returning Board composed of John Lynch, F, J. Herron, James Longstreet, and Jacob Hawkins from assuming to act as a canvassing and Returning Board.

On Tuesday, the hearipg of the latter injunction came up before Judge Dibble and he dismissed it, after a hearing.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The President has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, the revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past and publicly to thank the Almighty for his mercies and his blessings; and whereas, if any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature, subject so their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and relegious freedom and equality before the law, who during the last twelve months have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has vouchsafed.

Now, therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the 28th day of Novem ber next, the people meet in their respective places of worship and there make their acknowledgment to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affied.

Done at the City of Washington this the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Indipendence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the President:
U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

An Irish housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner found him engaged in using a toothbrush. "Well, is he coming?" asked the lady. "Yes ma'am, directly: he's just sharpening his teeth!"

PROTECTION OF THE CITIZEN.

The New York *Independent* furnishes the following quotation and comments which are worthy of note in these troublous times:—ED. LOUISIANIAN.

Speaker Blaine has the reputation of being a sagacious and far-seeing politician, thoroughly understanding the art of laying his plans and organizing his forces so as to gain his end. Be this as it may, his speech last week, at the Cooper Institute, in this city, explaining the Fourteenth Amendmens, and showing the rights and powers of the General Government under the amended Constitution, went to the very root of the matter in respect to the Democratic cry about "centralization." We quote a single passage:

"But I cannot make myself comprehend how it is that a government that has an arm long enough and strong enough to reach to the Mediterranean and snatch Martin Costa from the hands of the Austrian power, or take Dr. Howard from the hands of the Spanish Government, shall yet be told that, if you and I have our rights interfered with, our persons wronged, our property imperiled, on the soil of South Carolina or Alabama, the Federal Government must not be asked to interfere, because that would be destroying the great Democratic doctrine of local self-government."

We confess ourselves to be in the same predicament. The truth is, the "Democratic doctrine of local self-government," which is simply Calhounism modernized, lies right in the face and eyes of the Constitution of the United States. It denies to the General Government powers which are bestowed upon it by the express words of this Constitution. It theoretically dispossesses the nation of all right on its own soil to protect the guaranteed rights of its own citizens. The General Government may do so everywhere else; but the moment it comes to act within the limits of its own jurisdiction then "local self-government" palsies its arm and turns it into a legal sham. Here the respective States have all the power, and the National Government has no power. This Democratic doctrine of State Rights has no basis in the Constitution and none in common sense.

The Colored Question—Judge Snell decides that all men are equal before the law—Mr. Fruend fined $200.

In the Police Court on Saturday Judge Snell delivered his opinion in the case of Mr. Fruend, charged with refusing to entertain colored people in his restaurant. The Judge fined the defendant $100. After revewing the facts in the case the Judge said: The court is satisfied the charge of $2 for a single ice cream was a pretext, within the meanings of the 3d section of this act, for a refusal to serve the complainants. Webster defines pretext to be the "ostensible reason or motive." No illustration of the legal meaning of the word pretext could be more *apposite* than that furnished by the conduct of the defendant. He was unwilling to make a *direct and positive refusal to serve the complainant in terms:* and *as color or cover* for the real reason he sought an *ostensible* reason, which he hoped would shield him from the legal consequence of direct and positive action. It was precisely this the law was intended to prevent. Several cases in different forms, but involving the same principle, the absolute equality of all men before the the law, have been before this court; and it is to be hoped that a speedy adjudication of the questions raised by them may be reached in the Supreme Court of the District. It is the duty of courts to take judicial notice of the constitution of the country and the law of the land. This act is in apparent harmoney with both. It would seem to be the part of sound philosophy and good sense to accept with liberality and good faith that which has become both history and established law; but if communities or individuals, misled by prejudice or other considerations, however tempting, fail to recognize the logic of events, it is quite certain the logic of events will not fail to recognize them. Rights which have cost a revolution will not stand aside for pretexts. The defendant is adjudged guilty, and the fine and penalty are imposed.

Mr. Miles Dean, counsel for defense, gave notice of an appeal, and the court fixed the bond at $200.—*Chronicle*, Nov. 4.

New Testimony to the Good Effects of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Laramie city is one of the most inviting in its appearance of all the new cities we have seen since leaving Omaha, and the people are an excellent class. One feels at home as soon as he gets here, and no longer feels it so great a wonder that people are "content to live away out here among the Rocky mountains." The fact is, since the opening of the Pacific railroad and the other places along its line once so far away, are now comparatively near even to the dwellers on the Atlantic coast. There is one thing which perhaps explains the admirable condition of society in Laramie City. Women vote in Wyoming Territory and hold office. They vote at the same time and place as the men; and we are told that there is no commotion or confusion at the polls. On the contrary, the highest respect is shown the men to the woman voters, and we are assured that if any one should offer the slightest disrespect or insult to a woman at the polls it would be summarily dealt with on the spot. Women act as jurors, and one gentleman who was instrumental in bringing about this state of things gave us an interesting account of the moral influence which the women jurors have exerted over the sterner sex. It appears that the women; mindful of their high duties, and solemn responsibilities endeavored to prepare themselves for the work of each day by humbly seeking Divine assistance, by prayer—a service which it was understood was not specially observed by the men. The result was, however, that in a short time all the jurymen began the duties of the day by joining in the religious services of the morning. Our informant also told us that a western man never brings forward the argument that the voting by women is going to occasion discord and unhappiness in the family. He would be ashamed thereby admit that he was unwilling to have his wife hold opinions which they might differ from his own; and the western man never brings forward the argument or statement that it is no place for woman at the polls, because of the vileness of the place, or of the persons there assembled, for he would be ashamed thereby admit that he or the mass of his sex are so low that they are not fit to meet women in public. And so the woman question seems to be nearly settled for the present in Wyoming, or at least in Laramie City. I ought to add that one happy result of the prominent place which has been accorded to women in Laramie has been to entirely remove the place of drinking saloons, women of questionable character, blacklegs and the whole race of prominent candidates for the prision and the halter.—*Letter to the New York Post.*

Geofrancistrain has received another set-back, and this time from Woodhull. The "N. P. A." (Nebraska's Frensied Ass) proffered to become bondsman for the appearance of Vic, at her trial, but was refused to accept the offer.

An Irish pedlar asked an itinerant poulterer the price of a pair of fowls. "Six shillings, sir." "Oh, my dear country, my darling, you might buy them for sixpence a piece." "Why don't you remain in your own dear country, then?" "Oh, we have no sixpences, my jewel."

NOTICE.

BOARD COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE ELECTION, No. 13 Dryades street,
New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

The committee appointed to collect and collate evidences of the frauds, intimidation and refusals to register the qualified voters at the late election (November 4, 1872), have secured rooms at No. 13 Dryades street, where all persons desiring to assist the committee in its labors are requested to call and impart such information as they may be personally cognizant of. A clerk will be found present from nine o'clock A. M. to four P. M. daily.

The following gentlemen comprise the

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. Henri Burch, Chairman.
P. G. Deslonde, H. Maloney,
R. B. Bequie, I. A. Sauer,
G. Y. Kelso, W. G. Brown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Antoine Dubuclet, Chairman.
V. E. Macarty J. H. Ingraham.

By order of the Committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
R. B. BAQUIE, Recording Secretary.

Papers favorable to the movement will please publish.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
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The Serenity of the Dying.

I feel so happened that I have seen many man and woman die, without design or disposition on my part, I have very many times been present when sick persons were ebbing to eternity. I have seen men and woman, old and young, cultivated and ignorant, orthodox and heterodox, in their last moments; and, as a rule, all of them passed away, if not without regret, at least with entire resignation. None of them showed dread of the future. Their thoughts were fixed not what they were quitting, not on what they were going to. I observed that some of them were troubled, perhaps distressed, when very first thought they could not recover, but the nearer their end became the less apprehensive and the calmer they grew. Having once banished hope, tranquillity seemed to descend upon them as a substitute, and afterward, if free from physical pain, there was unruffled peace. If encouraged to believe they might get well, or if they had a favorable turn, the old anxiety, or something of the former apprehension, reappeared; proving that their mental disquietude was born of their expectation of life, not of the fear of death. Thus was established a clear analogy between material and spiritual anguish under the same circumstances. As we have seen, they who are badly hurt, or seriously ill, experience suffering in going back to life, while the onward path to death, both for the body and the soul, is paved with smoothness and serenity.—*Diary for November.*

LEMON-JUICE FOR DIPTHERIA.—Some time ago, Dr. Revillout, in a paper presented to the French Academy of Medicine, asserted that lemon-juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied to diptheria; and he relates that, when a dresser in the hospital, his own life was saved by this timely appliance. He got three dozen lemons, and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. The doctor has noted numerous cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment,

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PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for November, price 30 cents, contains the following choice collection of New Music. The pieces are also published in sheet form at the prices annexed:

Lay one Bright Crown for Me. Song and Chorus	Hays	40 cts.
Sing a Blessing from Mother. Song and Chorus	Stewart	30 "
Home art no longer Mine. Ballad	Danks	30 "
Lost and Found, Ballad	Donniker	30 "
Home, forever at Thy Side. Solo and Quartet	Danks	25 "
Night in Venice. Vocal Duet	Lucantoni	50 "
Josie's Waltz	Kinkel	35 "
Rosebud Schottische	Beebe	35 "
Africaine	Kinkel	35 "
Fairy Schottische	Rauch	50 "

You can get all the above Music for 30 cents by sending for the November number of Peters' Musical Monthly, or the Publisher will send the last four numbers for $1.

Address J. L. PETERS,
Music Publisher,
599 Broadway, N. Y.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (the principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Common street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,

REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out toward Carrollton.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

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State Central Committee.

ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1872.

Pursuant to resolutions the two committees, presided over respectively by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Hon. S. B. Packard, met this day for the purpose of forming, by consolidation, a new State Central Executive Committee.

The officers of both committees having resigned their respective positions, the new committee proceeded to organize by the election of permanent officers. The Committee as now organized is as follows:

President	S. B. Packard,
First Vice President	P. B. S. Pinchback,
Second Vice Presid't	John Ray,
Secretary	T. W. DeKlyne,
Corresponding Sec'y	W. H. Green,
Assistant Secretary	Charles Hill,
Treasurer	St. Felix Casanave.

S. B. Packard,	P. B. S. Pinchback,
B. F. Joubert,	H. C. Dibble,
J. B. Wands,	St. Felix Casanave,
L. D. Larrieu,	Chas. E. Halstead,
J. E. Horanson,	C. F. Claudin,
A. Tureaud,	A. B. Harris,
C. F. Ladd,	L. C. Courcelle,
J. L. Herwig,	J. P. Murphy,
O. A. Rice,	W. G. Brown
J. Henri Burch,	J. W. Quinn,
A. J. Sypher,	W. D. Floyd,
T. T. Allain,	L. P. Pijeaux,
R. L. Faulkner,	Wm. Weeks,
Milton Jones,	Wm. B. Barrett,
Jos. Laurent, Jr.	P. Creagh,
C. W. Keeting,	Wm. Murrell,
B. H. Lanier,	P. G. Deslonde,
Wm. Murrell, Jr.	C. Z. Lange,
J. E. Trimble,	Geo. Washington,
W. F. Southard,	L. J. Souer,
A. K. Johnson,	Raford Blunt,
John Ray,	Geo. Y. Kelso,
James F. Casey,	Thomas Reber,
C. W. Lowell,	S. Marvin,
James H. Ingraham,	F. W. Wall.

By special resolution, G. Casanave, Esq., member of the National Republican Executive Committee, was declared a member of the committee, *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Halstead, it was ordered that a Sub-Executive Committee shall be formed to consist of the First Vice President, who shall be the chairman, and ten members appointed by the President of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, it was ordered that a Finance Committee shall be formed to consist of seven members, appointed in like manner as the sub-committee, together with the treasurer, who shall be a member *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the President of the Committee was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive and Finance Committees.

On motion of Mr. Herwig, the Second Vice President was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive Committee.

The Canvassing and Naturalization Committees previously chosen by the Joint Sub-Executive Committees.

The Committees are as follows:

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman;
J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell
W. B. Barrot Jas. H. Ingraham, P. Creagh,
J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd,
Wm. Weeks, S. B. Packard, John Ray,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James F. Casey, Chairman;
B. F. Joubert, C. E. Halstead, A. J. Sypher
L. C. Courcelle, O. A. Rice, A. B. Harris
A. K. Johnson, J. W. Quinn, S. B. Packard
St. Felix Casanave,

CANVASSING COMMITTEE.

C. F. Claudin, 1st Dist. B. F. Joubert, 2d Dist.
J. H. Ingraham, 2d Dist. J. P. Murphy, 3d Dist.
S. B. Packard, 5th Dist. A. K. Johnson, 6th Dist.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

James H. Ingraham, Chairman; J. P. Murphy, W. B. Barrett.

By order of the Committee:

S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

F. McK. Dunn.....President.
Samuel M. Quete.....Secretary.
Wm. H. Green.....Assistant Secret'y.
Fred. A. Johnston.....Coresponding Sec'y.
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